HE REBELLION.

nteresting Details of The Recent Battles.

dditional Particulars of the Ball's Bluff Conflict.

en. McClellan's Order Complimenting the Union Troops for their Gallantry.

BEL OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR.

e Enemy's Loss Estimated at Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

nion Official Report of the Naval

rticulars of the Repulse of the Rebels Under Zollicoffer in Kentucky.

ictory of the Union Troops at Fredericktown, Mo.

UR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

ORTED CONFERENCE OF PRENCH AND ENGLISH AVAL OFFICERS RELATIVE TO THE BLOCKADE.

KING THE BLOCKADE OF THE LOWER POTOMAC.

r guns, and another steamer, ran up past the Mathias olute lying at Stump Neck, opposite Cockpit captured schooner Fairfax yesterday evening, and was

l yesterday afternoon, in a southeasterly direction PORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General's onice:—
—United States disbursing officers will supply sistence to and subsequent to muster for all volunorganizations raised under proper authority, whether inally granted by the Governors of the loyal States directly by the War Department. Subsistence prior uster will be paid from the appropriation for collect-drilling and organizing volunteers, and subsequent to from the appropriation for the subsistence of the y.

eto from the appropriation for the aconsistinc of the yequisitions for funds for the former expenditures will
and upon the Adjutant General, and for the latter
in the Commissary General of Subsistence,
counts for expenditures under the first head will be
lered to the Adjutant General, and under the second
in Commissary General of Subsistence,
—The attention of officers supplying subsistence
of officers applying subsistence of the second subsequent to muster,
illed to the exorbitant prices demanded and paid,
ations in kind will hereafter be issued wherever cookfucilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in
les or larger bodies.

dis or larger bodies.
the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable subsistence will be procured in bulk and issued to

olunteers, no case should the cost of the rations uncooked ex-ninoteen cents, and at most of the points in the West taxes it should not exceed fourteen cents, see cooking facilities cannot be furnished contracts to rations cooked may be made at roasonable rates he necessity for the same must be clearly stated in

ecounts.

en board and lodging are necessary the price for soldier should be stated, and the aggregate cost of most not exceed forty cents per day.

No bands for volunteer regiments will in future interested into the service, and vacancies that may fiter occur will not be filled. All members of the now in service, not musicians, will be discharged the receipt of this order by their respective regisla commanders.

ORTANT TO MUSTERING AND DIBRURSING OFFICERS.

GENERAL ORDER—EO. 90.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MASINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

Inted States mustering and disbursing officers will
by subsistence, both prior and subsequent to muster,
vilvolunteer originally granted by Governors
loyal States or directly by the War Doment. Subsistence prior to muster will be
from the appropriation for clienting drift
and organizing volunteers, and subsequent
to from the appropriation for subsistence of the
y. Requisitions for funds for the former expendis will be made upon the Adjutant General, and for
latter upon the Commissary General of Subsistence,
ounts for expenditures under the first head will be
tered to the Adjutant General, and to
the Commissary General of Subsistence. By order
J. P. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant General.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE JUDICIAL AND MILI-

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE JUDICIAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

the Circuit Court this morning the Judges asked the st General Porter, the Provost Marshal.

strict Attorney Carrington, in behalf of Deputy Mar Phillips, presented a paper with an affidavit of Mr. lips, stating that the rule had not been served, be-se be had been ordered by the President not to serve dent, in regard to soldiers in the army of the United

Carrington offered to submit an argument to the in behalf of Marshal Phillips; but the Court ansed that it did not propose to take any steps against

the return presented a grave question, the Court under advisement, and an adjournment ande until Wednesday morning next.

RIVAL OF SOLDIERS' BLANKETS FROM EUROPE. anderstood that the blankets ordered from Europe Twenty-nine thousand five hundred have already New York. They cost the United States forty

MAP OF NEW ORLEANS AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Mouths of the Mississippi--- The Locality of the Naval Engagement, Friday Night, October 11, 1861.



As the train from Baltimore to this city, due here a city, a person was seen on the track by the engineer, but in sufficient time to enable him to stop the engine before the unfortunate man was struck by the cow The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the man happened to be on the train, and rendered such assist ance as could be tendered in the case. On the arrival of the train in Washington the injured man was transferred to the Army Infirmary, near the City Hall, and at examination showed he had received a serious fracture of the pelvis and other injuries, from which he died in the course of two hours. The papers found upon his peron indicated him to be W. R. Ross, First Lieutenant of the Anderson Zouavez. How he came to be walking on

the track at the time is not known. FORTY THOUSAND RESELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC The wisdom of General McClellan in ordering General Banks' and General Stone's columns from Virginia back to their original positions in Maryland, on Tuesday last, will be recognized and fully appreciated when the fact is known that the rebel President and Cabinet at Richmond were delighted at the idea of bagging our forces on the Up per Potomac; and when it was heard that General Banks livision was crossing over to Virginia to support Gene ral Stone, ex-Senator Benjamin, who was in the Was Office in Richmond, snapped his fingers and exclaimed, was immediately issued to send up reinforcements from Manassa to General Evans, at Leesburg, to the number of forty thousand men, so that at the present time there is at least fifty thousand men in the vicinity of Leesburg a position of no sort of consequence to General McClellan, but an excellent place in which the Mississippi rebels can make their winter quarters if they do not freeze to death pefore the expiration of November.

DIVISION AND BRIGADE REVIEWS. General McClellan to-day reviewed General Porter's livision, which manifested marked proficiency in drill.

The Commander of the army of the Potenac will review General Casey's brigade on Monday, and on Tuesday the divisions of General's Smith and McCall. DEATHS IN THE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of soldiers occurred yesterday: John Stewart, Company F, First regiment: Edward Bennett and William McBride, Company D. Fourth regiment; Corporal John Eay, Thirty third regiment, and Clinton Hoyt, Company F, Harlan's Cavalry, Pennsyl.

THE ARMY.

Brigadier General Borns, Into Commissary at Cincinnati, has been ordered to proceed to General Stone's command to take charge of the brigade lately commanded by Gen

Joseph Repert Paxton, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a Captain in the Fifteenth regular miantry. Mr. Paxton recently received also the appointment of Consulto Bahia, Brazil; but in view of the greater honor now effered him, he will, it is presumed, decline that office,

INQUIRY RESPECTING THE ESCAPE OF THE PRIVA-TERS SUMPER.

A naval Court of inquiry is sitting here on the case of Captain Poore, who commanded the Brooklyn at the time the rebet privateer Semier stipped the blockade. The court was ordered at Captain Poere's request.

KILLED IN A SKIRMISH ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. In the skirmish during the reconnoissance on the 224 nst., on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Edwards' Ferry, Lewis T. Mitchell was killed and Thomas Doel wounded. Both were privates in Company I, First Min nesota regiment, which was four days on the Virginia side, and was the last regiment withdrawn. PURCHASE OF SHIP TIMBER BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Our government has been informed that the British government have agents all along the coast buying all the ship timber that can be found in those localities. The administration have taken the proper steps, through the Collectors in those localities, to ascertain the facts in the matter, and if it should prove true, to step it at once.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25, 1 Via Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1861.

Nothing new has occurred in the vicinity of Old Point The Cambridge is in from the blockade off Beaufort, and reports that the Albatross lost two men, drownet, in a fruitless attempt to land a few men south of Reaufort.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Gen. McClellan's Order Complimenting the Troops for their Gallantry in the Action.

Rebel Official Reports of the Engagement.

The Rebels Acknowledge a Loss of Three Hundred Killed and Wounded.

Eleven Union Officers Taken Prisoners by the Enemy, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1861. General McClellan has issued an order speaking in terms of highest praise of the men composing the detachments of the Massachusetta Fifteenth and Twen-tieth, and the First California, New York and the Tammany regiments, for their gallant conduct at the battle near Leesburg, on Monday last. He speaks of the extraordinary obstacles they had to encounter, and asserts that the same bravery and activity under less trying difficulties would insure a brilliant success. He does not attribute the reverse to any error of General Stone, but

The boast of the rebels in Richmond papers of the 23d inst., that they coptured six of our rifled guns at Leesburg, is the purest fiction. We had only three pieces of artillery in that engagement-two howitzers and a small rifled gun. The howitzers were thrown into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and were found there yesterday by a detachment of our soldiers. These pieces belonged to Rickett's battery, and were commanded by Lieutenant French, of the Rhode Island battery, who has been brought to this city wounded. He states that his men stood their ground firmly and fought desperately. Five of them were shot down by his aide, and when compelled to abandon the field they dragged the howitzers to the river by hand and threw them into the water. The rebels got only the one

small rifled iron gun. OUR EDWARDS' FERRY CORRESPONDENCE. EDWARDS' FERRY, Oct. 24, 1861. The Troops at Harrison's Island Ordered to the Main

Shore—The Hardinips They Ensured—Capt. Vaugha-The Robel Position—Their Advance—General Stone's Troops Revise from Their Advanced Position, de. The remainder of our troops who had been engaged the buttle at Ball's Bluff, between Conrad's and Edwards' ferries, and sought safety on Harrisone', island, land shore. The transfer was made right in front of the enemy. The rebels witnessed their removal with apparent interest, but did not attempt to interfere with their ransportation. After their arrival on the Maryland side, most of them were marched over to Poolesville, about

four miles distant, where many of the wounded had been

already conveyed. nuch from exposure on the island. Some of them, who had swum across to the island from the Virginia banks, and had thrown away their arms and clothing to facilitate their fight, were almost naked when they reach pantaloons on, others with overcosts, while some had searcely a stitch of clothing to cover them. Notwithstanding their privations and sufferings, however, the oble fellows bore up under them with the most beroic fortifude. They were received by their comrades here with characteristic tenderness, and were as kindly cared

for as circumstances would permit.

Some of the dead and wounded were left on the battle field, it being impossible to carry them across on the day of the fight. Captain Vaughe, of the First Rhode Island battery, who was sens over on Tuesday evening with a flag of truce to obtain permission to bring over the dead, and to render some assistance to our wounded in possession of the enemy, has not yet returned.

The enemy is posted in an excellent post. fleid pieces taken. He had four regiments and five gume, tion in the rear of Edwards' Ferry. They oc The Ezaminer announces the death of General Phone

the Maryland shore. In addition to this earthwork it is

throughout that portion of the country. rebels appeared in considerable force opposite this point, up in line of battle about four miles from Leesburg. Our

receis appeared in consideration force opposite his penns not fal from the Virginia shore. They were quite bold in presenting themselves, and their movements could be observed from the bulis on the Maryland side. They drew up in line of hattle about four miles from Leesburg. Our troops, under command of General Stone, were immediately posted in position to receive them should they advance and attack us.

General Banks had reinforcements preparing to cross the river when the engagement should have commenced. For two hours the operations of the enemy, who constantly kept stifting peritors of his force from one point to another, with corresponding movements on the part of our troops, so as to be prepared for an attack, indicated that there was going to be a general engagement. Generals McCleilan and Banks stood upon a high hill opposite the ferry, closely scrutinizing the movements of the opposing forces on the other side. Orders were given by General McCleilan for the reinforcements to be in readiness to cross at a moment's notice. Accordingly several regiments of infantry and a number of batteries of artillery were sent down to the ferry, the men cheering as they went. Canal boats were waiting to convey them over as soon as the command should be given to send the troops across. With breathless enxiety everybody awaited the anticipated attack. It was thought that the rebels, after commencing the engagement, would, under the guise of an apparent retreat, fall back to their chosen positions, expecting our forces to follow them. When they were observed advancing towards the Union lines our sharehooters picked off a number of them, and drove their advancing columns back. The sharephooters did excellent service. At long range every shot brought down a man.

It was now growing dark, and no battle had yet been begun. The lateness of the hour endered it highly in probable then that any engagement would be commenced that night. Both parties retired from their prositions in line of battle, and soon after the camp free on t

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

EXTRAVAGANT OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE FIGHT.

Wasmsoron, Oct. 26, 1881.
Richmond papers of the 23d and 24th instant, received here to day, are glowing with the accounts of the battle near Leesburg on Monday last.

The Examiner contains an official despatch from General ber 22, 1861," and addressed "to General Cooper, Rich

mond," stating as follows:-"Colonel Evans reports that he was engaged most of the day yesterday with twelve regiments and five batteries of the enemy near the Peternac. They had crossed a heavy loss in killed, two hundred prisoners, and six

hills and woods for many miles around- and the capture of Colonel Cogswell and ten other officers command were from Mississippl and Virginia, the three Featherstone, Burt and Parksdale,

Another despatch, reported by the Examiner to have been received at the War Department at Richmond, as ederals to have been in killed and wounded about one

sar, October 22, said to have been written by Adjutan General Jordan, states that General Evans, with twenty-five hundred confederates, engaged General Stone, with ten thousand federals, at Leesburg, on Monday; that the battle lasted all day, and the confederates were victorious; that the federal loss was four hundred killed and wounded, five hundred and twenty taken prisoners, and three hundred federals were drowned while trying to rethat the confederates had three hungred killed and

The Richmond Dispatch of the 23d inst. contains all the above, and the following in addition:-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, } CENTREVILLE, Oct. 22-10:30 P. M. In addition concerning the victory of General Evans, I have to report the capture of nearly six hundred prisoners and twelve hundred stand of arms. Their killed and wounded and prisoners amount to between one thousand and twelve hundred. The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the Fighth Virginia and Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi regiments, the Thirteenth Mississippi being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

THOS. JORDAN, Assistant Adjutant General. A telegraphic despatch to the Richmond Dispatch, from danassas, dated the afternoon of the 22d, says:—'The fight near Leesburg was more serious than first reported. Five hundred and twenty federals were brought to Sudley Church this evening. Between four and five hundred of the enemy were killed, and three hundred drowned in the Petomac. The prisoners will be here to-morrow morning. Our loss is also heavy, say three hundred killed and wounded."

Evans, "who, on the day of the battle, was made a General," for having "achieved a victory with twentyfive hundred men against ten thousand federals." This is the style of lying the rebeis adopt to inspire

their people. The article concludes as follows:"We are yet without the names of any of the brave

men who have fallen on our side." The above extracts from robel accounts of the fight near Leesburg give the lie direct to the fellows who hurried to this city on Tuesday last, and made statements that the affair was no battle at all, but a there massaure of our men, who showed fight, and that none of the rebels were killed. Statements of this kind have reached

the public through some of the press.

It should have been stated before, that the account of the battle contained in this correspondence, in last Friday's HERALD, was an authoritative one, furnished to your correspondent at General McClellan's headquarters after his return from an investigation of the whole af-

The gentleman who brought the Richmond papers referred to above, states that there were reports in Richmend on Wednesday, when he left, that several officers of distinction had failen in the battle of last Monday, and that the total loss was much greater than the Richmond parers announce.

INSPECTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SANDY HOOK.

The Collector and Surveyor of the port, the Naval Officer and a large party of invited guests, including the dying artillery of the Surveyor's office, proceeded down the bay yesterday morning in the United States steam utter Tigor, Captain J. C. Lowber. They visited the dif ferent cutters on the route, and then proceeded to inspecthe Sandy Hook fortifications Delmonico's wagon made several visits to the Tiger be-

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN BALTIMORE. The Union men of Baltimore are determined to rescue their State from the least taint of distoyalty, and to roll up a tremendous majority for their ticket at the coming etion. The following call, neatly printed within a large tri-colored American shield, was posted throughout the city on Friday night.—"Union men, remember the rish of April. Ober the signal on the 6th of November 1.

THE NAVAL AFFAIR NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

natter up warmly, and will order a court of inquiry into

CAPTAIN POPE'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

United States Syramic Remains. S. W. Pass Mississer Rivers, Oct. 13, 1891, have the honor to make the following re-

t, lighten her so that we can had her off Very spectfully. JOHN POPE, Captain To Flag Officer Wat. A. McKrain. ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE REPEL ATTACK ON THE

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE REBEL ATTACK ON THE NEW ORLEANS BLOUKADING FLEET.
[Correspondence of the Boston Merchants Exchange.]
The following is an extract from a letter written on beard the United States steamship Richmond, dated off Southwest Pass, October 14:—
On Wednesday, October 9, we were laying at the bead of the Passes (up the river), when the Ivy came down and began firing at us with a new rifled gun she had obtained since her last visit to us. At first we laughed at her, but finally the laugh changed when the shells began to ily all about us, while our rifled gun (we have only one) would not reach her. Meanwhile, the Frebie, Captain French, and the Vincennes, Captain Handy, blazed away at her, but all fell short, and as she was so much faster than either of us it would be no better for us to chase her, so all we could do was to stand and take it. The rascal amused himself in this manner for an hour, when he hauled off and steamed up the river.

for an hour, when he hauled off and steamed up the river.

Our captain, Pope, at once saw the important of obtaining guns that would enable him to cope with this fellow at his game of long bowls, and despatched our steam tender Water Witch down to the Niagara for rided guns. The next morning the Water Witch returned with word that the Niagara had gone to Fort Pickens for guns, and that we must defend ourselves as best we could.

Thursday and Friday passed quiet enough; we were busy on the battery which we purposed erecting on a point of land near where we were laying. On Starrday at half-must three A. M. there was a tremendous shock and confusion on deck. I immediately sprang on deck, and found a kind of steam battering ram alongside of us, and our mera harrying to quarters.

The ram was a snakish, iron covered boat, closed completely ever with a conical roof, from a small hole in which streams of dense black smoke were belching forth. My division were at their quarters in three minutes from the first alarm, and as the ram passed ahead of out I gave the order ready, and we let her have it, with what effect the smoke and darkness prevent me from asying, but I know we did not see her again. Juring this time our cable was slipped, and we were under weigh. By this time a line of offreships? was soon stretching across the river in a blaze of flame, while astern of them five large armed steamers came steaming down the river. Just then the compensor came and informed me that the ram had made a hole in our side, through which the water was pouring in a stream as large as a man's leg.

The was stopped, and our setted the stream at larg.

began. The rebel steamure coolly took up such positions as they considered must desirable, and opened on us with their rifled guns.

The 1ry, the McCros and the Wm. H. Webb were the most prominent in the context. We responded, and our crew behaved admirably; and, netwithstanding shells were flying round us in all directions, they worked at their game as though the whole matter was a joke. The discharges frem our mine heb broadside guns were tur-rifle, but the beats kept discreetly out of range.

At about nine o'clock the Vincennesswas abandoned by her crew and officers, and a slow match connected with the magazine and lighted. But fortunately it failed to burn out, and Captain Pope at once ordered Captain Handy to return to his ship. You can funcy our amazement at this conduct of the commander of the Vincenness. Well, by ten o'clock the enony withfrew, and we had the first mortifical since the right previous. One of the rebeil shells, a twenty-four pounder, came through the after port into our smeking room, but fortunately did not expice. Another shell smeshed one of our quarter boats over my division.

On Saturday we were glad to see the McCiellan coming in from sea with two rifled Parrot guns for us. She made fast to us, and before midnight we had the steamer South Carolina at ancher near us. On Sunday the two steamers secceeded in towing our ship and the Vincennes of the bar, and here we are all afoat, and ready for any emergency.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN.

PROT KNOB; Mo., Oct. 26, 1861 Colonel Plummer has returned with his command to Cape Girardeau. Colonel Carlin now occupies Frederick town with a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry town with a regiment of intantry, a squadron or cavalry and two pieces of artillery. Thompson and his rebel hand were pursued twenty-two miles beyond Frederick town on the Greenville road, when the chase was abandoned. The rebeis are probably now at Greenville; but they are completally demoralized, and will doubtless contists their retreat. The detachment sent out to bury the deal after the battle reps. tel nearly 200 of the rebels killed and left on the field. Our loss was six killed and about jury wounsed, one mortally.